

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY** was established in June, 1778, and is now in its one-hundred-thirtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarterly weekly of fifty-six columns, with a great number of well-illustrated intelligence and valuable features, well-educated intelligence and valuable features, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

This week \$2.00 per annum. Single copies 15 cents. Points Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Advertisements accepted free, and special copy given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

### Mr. Vanderbilt's Generous Offer.

It is reported that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt who is making extensive improvements to the Oakland Farm property, has offered to pay twenty-five thousand dollars towards macadamizing the road from Newport into Oakland provided the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth will pay as much more. This is certainly very generous on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt and the towns will do well to meet him in a liberal manner in the way of improvements. A smooth, hard macadamized road for five miles out on the island will be a great thing for the towns and would tend to enhance the value of the property along the road.

It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt contemplates making important improvements to his property in Portsmouth and that he will invest a large amount of money there before he has finished. On the site of the old tea house he is to erect at once a fine and commodious residence for his farmer.

Mr. Vanderbilt contemplates at an early day becoming a permanent resident of Newport. He will be heartily welcomed for he is a genial, whole-souled man.

### \$10,000 Suit Against the Town of Middletown.

The case of Dwight H. Mahogany and wife against the town of Middletown for \$10,000 damages, which has had several hearings before the town council of Middletown during the past month or two, is to be taken before the Supreme Court which opens here on the fourth Monday in this month. The legal papers were served on Mr. Charles H. Ward, as treasurer of the town of Middletown, yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Tilley. Messrs. F. B. Peckham and P. J. Galvin have been retained as counsel for the prosecution and Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield for the town.

This suit, it will be remembered, is to recover for alleged injuries sustained by Mrs. Lillian Mahogany in colliding with a post while driving in Middletown, the prosecution claiming that the post was in the public highway.

Mr. William Burlingham, who has charge of the Sheffield Industrial School for boys in this city since its formation, has accepted a responsible position in the drafting department of Herreshoff's works at Bristol and entered upon his new duties on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Burlingham is a graduate of the School of Technology at Worcester and is considered an expert mechanical draftsman. He has declined numerous lucrative positions which have been offered him on the high recommendations from the faculty at Worcester. His place as principal of the industrial school here is being temporarily filled by Mr. John B. Ticeomb who has an extensive plating mill in the same building.

The appraisers appointed to determine the value of the property of the late Edward F. Northam, of San Francisco, have filed their report in the Probate Court. They find the estate to be worth \$1,023,146 50, of which \$707,600 41 is in real estate. The real estate is situated in various parts of the State, a large portion being in San Francisco. By will Dr. Wm. H. Cotton and Miss Emily C. Carrasco, of this city, nephew and niece of the testator, get about one-twentieth each of this estate.

Mrs. Mary Abby, wife of Mr. William F. Springer, died at her residence on Franklin street Sunday morning and her funeral was solemnized on Wednesday. She had been a great sufferer for a long time and death came as a relief.

In the General Assembly Thursday the petition of John D. Richardson and others was presented by Senator Bull for an act to incorporate the Newport Incandescent Electric Lighting Company.

Easter Sunday comes on the first day of April this year.

### Improvement Notes.

The E. D. Morgan villa on Narragansett avenue, now owned by Mr. H. S. Wilson, of New York, is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, both to the interior and exterior. The latter includes a new piano on three sides. Mr. J. D. Johnston furnished the plans and is doing the work.

Mr. Johnston has also just completed plans and specifications for a new and handsome stable to be erected this spring for Col. J. Fred. Pierson or New York at his summer residence on Bellevue avenue.

Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, of Boston, is to have the exterior of his cottage "New Lodge," on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, altered and improved preparatory to next season's occupancy. Mr. J. D. Johnston, of this city, has the work in charge.

Mr. Theo. A. Havemeyer, of New York, is going to have his extensive villa on Bellevue avenue and Spring street provided with an entire new roof of handsome design which will alter the appearance of the whole place. The work is to be completed by the first of June.

Mr. J. D. Johnston has just completed plans for a \$700 cottage to be erected on Everett Place for Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Charles H. Burdick is making extensive alterations to the "Pawpaw Cottage," on Belgrave and Ruggles avenues, for Mrs. Wm. S. Wells, of New York, from plans by New York architects. The improvements include two large towers, a big gable end, and a stone portico, and will cost about \$10,000.

Mr. William Astor, of New York, is to have extensive interior alterations made during the coming spring to his villa on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs. The work will be done by Messrs. Page and Littlefield, of Boston.

Mr. J. D. Johnston has furnished plans for a stone gable-end and lodge to be erected on Gould Island near the landing, for Mr. E. C. Homans of New York by the Government.

Mr. J. D. Johnston has been engaged to furnish plans for remodeling the interior of two large residences on 56th street, New York city.

The contract for Mrs. Gilbert's new stable on Bellevue avenue has been awarded to Mr. B. F. Tanner.

Mr. Henry T. Easton is just completing a new two-story tenement house for himself on Gould street.

Travers Block, on Bellevue avenue, is receiving needed repairs.

The Smith Memorial Building, being erected at Digton, Mass., by the heirs of the late Alfred Smith in honor of their late mother, is to be completed the first of April. Mr. J. D. Johnston is the architect and builder.

An Old Newporter Brought Home for Burial.

The remains of Edward A. T. Taber, who died at his home in Quincy, Mass., on Tuesday last, were brought to this city on the 22d train yesterday afternoon for burial. They were accompanied by delegations from Mt. Wollaston Lodge No. 80, I. O. O. F., and from the Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of all of which bodies he was an esteemed member. They were received at the depot by a delegation from Rhode Island Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., and escorted to the Belmont Memorial Chapel in the Island cemetery where funeral services were held at 2:30, Rev. Mr. Norton of Quincy officiating. The Odd Fellows performed the burial service.

Mr. Taber was a native of Newport and had many friends and relatives here. His wife, also a native of Newport, being a sister of Mrs. William Allen, and two sons and a daughter survive him. He was about 58 years of age and acted as messenger for the Adams Express Co., from Boston to Woonsocket, for many years until last autumn when forced to give up on account of ill health.

The literary society of the United Congregational church met Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cottrell on Thames street; subject, Othello. The attendance was large and the entertainment excellent. Mrs. Cottrell proving a most charming hostess. An elaborate collation was served during the evening. The next meeting will be held in Burlingham's hall, on Mill street, probably on the 13th instant.

Mr. John P. Nason, who is employed as engineer at his father's cabinet-making shop on Long wharf, has just built for himself a handsome, well balanced, keel pleasure boat of 14 feet length by 4 feet in width.

Debtors, Hunter & Eldridge, have rented the Chautauqua villa, on Bath road and the Cliffs, for next season to John Lawrence of New York, the same party that occupied it last season.

Miss Mabel F. E. Tompkins left Newport Wednesday evening for New York where she will reside permanently with her uncle, Mr. A. Tillingshast Tompkins, formerly of this city.

### William H. Bliss.

Mr. William H. Bliss died at his residence on Marlboro street, Thursday morning, after a painful illness of about three weeks, from bronchial trouble, and the funeral will be solemnized tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Bliss was a native of Newport and when quite a young boy entered the shop of William Brownell as an apprentice. He served his time with Mr. Brownell and then started out in search of employment. But after visiting many places in different parts of the country, returned and reported to his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Finch, his inability to find employment, and Mr. Finch, being satisfied with his efforts, suggested that he procure tools and try what he could do for himself in his own town. He began business in the store now owned and occupied by Mr. J. M. K. Southwick at the early age of about 21 years and soon drew about him a liberal share of work and general business. He remained here until 1873 or 4 when he disposed of his business to Mr. Southwick and became one of the Newport Manufacturing Company which was organized about that time and of which, at the time of its collapse, he was the superintendent.

Being of an inventive mind, he was always studying some mechanical improvement, and a number of his inventions were made practicable. The "Jenny Lind" range, which was quite popular a quarter of a century ago, was his patent, and the "Bliss hose coupling," also his invention, was long in general use all over the country. He made numerous tours of the South and West in personally introducing the coupling and when the Newport Manufacturing Company was established it became their leading article of manufacture.

The controversy and subsequent law suit between this Company and the city of Brooklyn was not, however, as many believe, over this coupling; it was another patent altogether.

After the failure of the manufacturing company Mr. Bliss went South with a view to establishing an orange grove but poor health and the want of funds prevented its success and after a year or two he returned to Newport.

He was elected to the Common Council in 1883-8 from the First Ward and re-

signed in the latter year to accept the position of Executive Officer of the Board of Health, an office which he filled with marked ability until his death. While in this office he gave much thought to the matter of disposing of the swill and house offal of the city and made a model of a crematory and desiccator for its destruction, which received much favorable comment from expert engineers. For this invention a patent has been applied for.

He was an energetic, pushing man and always looked upon the bright side of life, even when the fates seemed against him. He was fond of gunning and fishing and provided Easton's pond with its first stock of black bass and pickerel.

He was twice married, his first wife being the sister of the late Job T. Langley and his second, who survives him, a Mrs. Gladwin. Five children, by his first wife, survive him, three sons and two daughters, one of the latter being the wife of Alderman Edward Newton.

The Swill Contract Awarded.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen at the Board of Health was held at the City Hall Saturday evening and the vexed swill question was finally disposed of for the year ensuing.

His Honor, Mayor Powell, presided and opened the new bids for collecting and receiving the swill and house offal of the city which were as follows:

James D. Hogan—First ward, \$650; Second, \$800; Third, \$850; Fourth, \$900; Fifth, \$1,150; or the whole city for \$4,400, or the First, Second and Third wards, \$2,500.

James A. McMahon—First ward, \$700; Second, \$900; Third, \$1,025; Fourth, \$1,000; Fifth, \$1,150; or the whole city for \$4,100; or the First, Second and Third wards, \$2,500.

O. H. P. Coggeshall—Third ward, \$1,100.

Henry D. DeBlois, Jr.—Third ward, \$975.

John McMahon—Second ward, \$800.

Daniel Wetherell—First ward, \$650.

Paul Emes—Fifth ward, \$1,150.

Stephen Shea—Third ward, \$800.

W. H. Thirion—Fourth ward, \$800;

whole city, to collect and receive,

\$4,950, and to receive the whole for \$600.

Albert A. Wilbur—to receive the whole free of cost.

Mr. Greene gave a brief description of the location selected by Mr. Wilbur at a place of deposit and then moved that that gentleman's offer to receive and dispose of all the swill and house offal of the city free of charge be accepted and, after a short discussion, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Newton then moved that Mr. Hogan's bid of \$4,400, for collecting all the swill and house offal of the city, be accepted, and, after a few short explanations and longer discussions, the motion prevailed by the following aye and nay vote, Mr. Barker being absent—Ayes—Messrs. Greene, Newton, Burdick; Nays—Messrs. Hamilton, McAdam.

The bonds were then fixed at \$5,000 for collecting and \$1,000 for receiving and the mayor was authorized to execute the contracts.

### The Sea View Railroad.

#### Y. M. C. A. Entertainments.

Mr. H. L. Stillman of Allenton, R. I., the contractor for building the Sea View Railroad from Narragansett Pier to Watch Hill, was in town one day this week. He proposes to commence work this month and hopes to have the line in running order by another year. This road which starts from the terminus of the Narragansett Pier Railroad, near the South Pier will run in a direct line to Point Judith. From thence it follows the coast, very near to the water, all the way to Watch Hill, a distance of about twenty-four and a fraction miles.

The next entertainment, Monday March 5, is one sure to cause the most melancholy and delightful all who enjoy rich and pure humor. Mr. Marshall P. Wilder comes with a reputation that has preceded him and assures a full house. The friends of Miss Alice Coggeshall, who will sing, will also be glad of an opportunity to hear her.

Monday, March 12, the famous Ruggles Street Male Quartette will provide a delightful evening of music.

Tickets and seats for balance of course \$1.00. Single admission 50 and 25 cents.

Mr. E. P. Perry, pianist at the concert Feb. 9, will give a piano recital, March 29 to 29 subscribers for cents at 50 cents each are secured. Subscription list at the Association and descriptive circulars.

### Election of Officers.

#### A Native Newporter Dead.

(From *New Bedford Standard*.)

Mr. Henry Taber, 2d, a well known citizen, died at his residence on Hillman street on Wednesday, 22d ult. He was a native of Newport, and has resided in New Bedford since he was eleven years of age.

He always took an interest in politics, and the last time he was on the street was when he rose from a decked to vote at the last election.

He was a member of the Common Council in 1882-3, and Inspector of Petroleum for nine years from 1872.

He was a member of Admiration Chapter of Free Masons, and Past Master of Star in the East Lodge. Mr. Taber was very affectionate and entertaining in his family, to which he was firmly devoted, and he was much of a student, especially in ancient history, theology and astronomy, and he took great interest in works of all branches of natural science.

Mr. Taber was respected as a man of upright character by everyone.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. A. O'D. Taylor will be pleased

to learn that that gentleman has finally decided to decline the numerous other flattering offers from abroad and settle permanently in Newport. He has leased the corner store in Tower Block, 124 Bellevue avenue, where, in a few days, he will establish himself in the real estate business. Mr. Taylor's natural activity, with acquaintance, and perfect familiarity with the business in all its details make him peculiarly fitted for his new enterprise and give every success which all wish him.

It is reported that Mr. Daniel B. Pitts has made a proposition to the United Congregational church to purchase the land and building of the Grace Chapel property and relieve that church of all further care and responsibility in reference to it. He proposes to continue the missionary work of the Chapel.

An answer will be made to his proposition next week, in the form of a recommendation of the church committee of the Chapel, subject to the action of the church.

After the 10:45 service at the Shiloh Baptist church, tomorrow, at which the pastor, Rev. H. N. Jeter, will preach from the text "Church Building," there will be baptising at the Blue Rocks. In the evening the Lord's Supper will be observed at the church at 7:30; when those baptised, together with several others, will receive the right hand of fellowship.

There was a hearing before the Senate Fisheries Committee yesterday on the bill to extend the time of keeping the polls open in Newport to 8 o'clock p. m. Col. F. G. Harris, President Read and Mr. John J. Peckham appeared in opposition to the measure.

One of the heaviest storms of the season prevailed Saturday and Saturday night. The Geo. W. Danielson was forced to omit her trip to Block Island and the Old Colony steamer remained here until Sunday morning.

First Baptist Church preaching by the pastor Rev. E. P. Tuller at 10:45 a. m. Young people's prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. subject "Testimonies." Missionary Concert at 7:30 p. m. subject "Home Missions."

At a special meeting of the delegates of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association, Tuesday evening, it was voted to hold the fourth annual ball for the benefit of the relief fund, on Easter Monday.

It is reported on good authority that James Gordon Bennett proposes to spend the summer in Newport, occupying his elegant villa opposite the Casino.

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**Poetry.****The Last String.**

*[From THE GERMAN OF SUSTA MARTIN.]*  
Howe with it, old fellow, before you start!  
A good deal will I choose your heart.  
The night is cold, you have far to go,  
The road is long, the snow has covered the ground.  
Good night! Out from the roof above,  
His steps were tucked under his ars;  
He was alone, but, leaning low,  
Dropped the soldier-red skin all ice and snow.

Just as his heart had steadily paled,  
He down the street does he hasty stride.  
His home is distant, some seven miles good,  
But a shorter out lies through the wood.

"Great God! what cold! it chills me soul  
Body and bone! Through the wood I'll get  
Many's the time that I at dead.  
Of night that selfsame road have sped!"

Let by the moon, the pine trees throw  
Their silhouettes o'er the sloped snow;  
All round is hushed about, save where  
A falling branch crackles through the air.

The stir, a merry man is he,  
For in his pocket clink the fees  
He finds for him no so ready bought;  
And suddenly arms at his home in thought.

Like countless arms the trees they throw  
The branches out are scattered in snow;  
The moon is bright and gleaming in the moonlight  
Weltreit and blanched in the moonlight wan.

"Hark! What strummers in the thicket sleep?  
A haw, haw, I have scared from sleep!"

The droller thinks, and he bleep;

Lol! glaring below two flashing eyes!

"A dog! and slavering too—that he  
Dares show his teeth that way at me!

He off! What this? One, two, three—how!

Fierce eyes all round! God help me now!

A pack of wolves, and far and nigh  
No help! All, all alone I'll!

Through the forest his cries of horroing,  
Is there no one, no one that will bring?

His hate stands on end, his eyes they swim,  
He quakes, he tatters in every limb,

He is like to fall. From jaws fangs wide  
He sees death threatens on every side.

Jaw!

A lofty oak's majestic trunk  
Supports him, else he must have sunk;

And now a tuft, a wild, mad thing,  
Through the cords forest is heard to ring.

He pulls himself up; to his trembling hand  
The iron mesh that strings is spanned.

And they snap—

"There is no one, no one that will help bring?"

One moment's pause,  
And he would have been in their rutless jaws.

Never began poor deer such how as he;

"Twas a mere rumpole body.

Then a grating, groaning, agonized thing!

Then a groaning hotel. Crack went a string.

A shrewd eye through every limb;

He shudders; still there is the silent grim;

Quivering 14 broken—but three remain;

"Wo is me!" A second snap in twain!

Like a beast that down to death hoots,

With frantic barks and with hungry eyes,

The wolves around the fiddlethole.

And fatifer and falifer the mugs grow,

And died with its dying tones away.

The spell that had kept the wolves at bay!

Round them their helpless victim more near they drew;

One stroke and a third string snapped in twain!

"There is but one left! All's up! Like the

Of a soul in its death-throe agony.

Is the sound from the one poor, stinging he wrong;

His arm shook, dropped, and there nerves were hung.

With the sound that away into silence went

The bow of the hungry wolves is silent.

Over his eyes falls darkness, and dumb

Grows his quivering lips. The end has come!

"Great God, in thy hands my a' l i' ly!"

On this poor fellow awoke away.

A doomsday howl, a dash, a blow!

A shot; a second, the hand that drew

On the body of howling wolves was true.

Loud wails, both charges told,

And down in their blood two wolves were rolled.

The rest fly off. Like a sphinx song

Rings a sound of voices and bells. Along

A sledge brings the hunters twain, tinted sped

With such true alas the death-dealing lead.

At the sledge's door hangs an image fair

Of the blessed Virgin, God's mother, there

Is not in a dainty shrine; and you

Will see his good little cushioned there too.

—Theodore Martin, in Blackwood's Magazine.

**Selected Tale.****CASS.****CHAPTER I.**

There have been changes at the Hard since 1860. The boatmen have easier times and are less jovial; the steamers bluster in with an air of proprietorship. He by and shirk shrilly, take up their cargo of excursionists and baskats, and bluster out again, with much hauling of ropes, much shouting and counter-shouting, and oaths tempered to the ears of polite pleasure parties. In the year 1860 the boatmen watched their rivals jealously and were eloquent in the language of abuse. Their rivals have multiplied; the boatman of today is gloomy and no longer has the spirit to rail. It is still a place of mysterious charm to the rugged, shoalless, cheerful townsmen who congregate near the water's edge. The shops do a brisk trade still in boiled beef and ham, buns and pastry, flannels and printed cottons, shell fish, nautical instruments, beer and stout drank on the promises; and still, indoors and out of doors, the wholesomes odors of rope and tar and seaweed pervade everything. But the shops nearest the sea have gone. After the fire in 1860 they pulled down the two old houses and built again on their sites. And Cass, who used to stand there, with her brown arms bare to the elbow, her hands on her hips, fearless as the sailors, and as ready with her laugh and jest and abuse—Cass is gone with the old house and the old times.

Cass was the beauty of the Hard and knew it, and enjoyed the knowledge. She enjoyed it as a prince enjoys his title and an old poet's his renown; she would have scorned to let admiration flutter her.

She sat on the doorstep of the shop when she was a child and looked up into the faces of the strange ladies and gentlemen who pointed her out one to another suddenly as they passed, and was unabashed when they stopped to survey her more closely. She looked steadily up at them with fearless eyes and rare blushes. The fine gentlemen smiled at her; the fine ladies lifted their gowes a little and bent down to question her in simple language.

"And what's your name, little girl?"

"Cass Brady. What's yours?" she said, and looked at her friends, the boatmen, to approve and applaud her coolness.

The gentlemen would laugh as they strolled on; the ladies would murmur something gently about manners. Cass had sharp ears and a clear young voice. Her voice would follow the strangers on their way.

"Manners! And where's your own?"

Manners is as good as you're any day, I reckon. When I pay me penny a week I wou' come your way. No fear! And the boatmen applauded loudly.

"Give 'em as good as they brought," said Cass.

"Trust you," said the men, admiringly.

Cass was pretty at eight years old and prettier at eighteen. Berskin was as warm a brown as that of the young again. Italian girls who sang in the streets in "about"

pictureque attire; her eyes were as

brown as theirs and brighter and more fearless; her hair grew low and swept back in great waves from her brow; her teeth were white; her lips rose without being sensual; her head was well poised; her figure strongly yet slenderly built. If she laughed and talked too freely for the public street, if her repartees were sometimes more rough than decorous, her audience was not critical on those points. The old men grinned at her benignly; the young men liked a girl who could hold her own, cap-jest with just, turn the native against the aristocrat, laugh indifferently at compliments, and whilst and hum unmove when the chapel preacher and temperance missionary came down to the Hard to proselytize.

The shop, the doorway of which Cass loved, was a shop that sold cooked meats, hot and cold, potatoes browned at the top, moist with gravy beneath, steaming tea and coffee, home-made cake of rich and weighty kind, and many other delicacies—a shop which described itself vulgarly as an "eating house." A hand-featured, gray-complexioned woman sat behind the counter, served her customers deliberately with no unbecoming eagerness, and served all alike without favor, nothing out the exact proportion of butter to each slice of bread, the just amount of fresh mustard to each plate. Her lips were straight and opened and shut without lending much expression to her face; her eyes rested shrewdly but without interest on her customers and acquaintances, on Emily, her gentle niece, and on Cass, her daughter. She was a woman who had seen trouble, and her trouble had made her stolid.

Mrs. Brady's was a well-populated house; every room had its lodger, some more than one. The lodgers were for the most part old, lonely, wedded bachelors, who turned in at night and out in the morning, and made little work. They took their breakfasts, and sometimes tea and supper, in two dark, little rooms behind the shop, where the tables had clothed covers which could be washed down and dried on the spot, at a moment's notice, with a few strokes of a rag.

"I don't know," said Cass. "They're a poor set, a poor party-face lot!" Emily's a pattern. I'd be ashamed to look on the men like that, as though I was afraid of them—in—as though I expected 'em to make love to me if I didn't turn down my eyes an' look ugly. I'd be ashamed to look a man in th' face if I couldn't have me laugh with 'em! Well, an' I'm not bad when I checked in."

The rain came down in a thick, heavy drizzle. The tide splashed dismal against the stones of the Hard. Cass, with her hands behind her head, stood looking out and humming as though a cheerful sun was shining on a sorry world. The song she hummed was a bit of a vulgar little pantomime song, which the street boys had been whistling all the winter. Jim looked down on her, and in his mind was the picture of Jim with eleven rival wives and the remainder of the daily jocundity of Jim's life at sea seemed malevolent.

"I'm goin' to bed," said Cass in a gentler tone. Tears, in spite of herself, always softened her; but instinct, like a hawk's, was to run away from above. The smoke that ascended with her seemed denser than ever—stilling, blinding, suffocating. She went briskly on, bruising herself against a jutting angle of the wall and a wooden chest standing in the passage. The door of Emily's room was open. She entered and called again. But the room was empty. Emily was gone. She had been sleeping lightly, had been the first to hear the alarm, the first to escape. Cass looked around and turned to Emily's room.

The moon was hidden again behind the clouds, and the passages were dark. Cass called as she mounted the steep stairs, but there was no answer from above. The smoke that ascended with her seemed denser than ever—stilling, blinding, suffocating. She went briskly on, bruising herself against a jutting angle of the wall and a wooden chest standing in the passage. The door of Emily's room was open. She entered and called again. But the room was empty. Emily was gone. She had been sleeping lightly, had been the first to hear the alarm, the first to escape. Cass looked around and turned to Emily's room.

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## Traveler's Directory.

## Fall River Line

FARES REDUCED.

New York, \$2.

For Special Limited Tickets.

Reduction To All Other Points.

Passengers Bristol and Providence in connection. Leave Newport daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P.M., Dine in New York at about 12 A.M. Connecting by steamer boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

Leave Fall River at 10 A.M., Arrive at 1 P.M., and have New York from Pier 25, Fall River, foot of Murray St., at 5:00 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted. Annex connection from Brooklyn at 1:30 P.M., and Jersey City at 4 P.M. touching at Newport at about 3:30 A.M. Steam boats in stationery. All orchestra.

J. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.  
Geo. L. CONNOR, Pres. Apt. Boston.  
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

## Newport &amp; Wickford

## Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

## Direct Route from Newport

—TO—

## New York &amp; Providence.

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

## Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, November 7, 1887,

leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted).

3:30 A.M.—For Providence and Boston, due in Providence at 9:15 A.M., Boston 10:30 A.M., via Fall River, Providence, New Bedford, New Haven, and New York, due in New York at 3:30 P.M.

10:30 A.M.—For New York, with Drawing Room Cars from Wickford Junction, stopping at Kingston, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Haven, and New York, due in New York at 4:30 P.M., also due in Providence at 12:30 P.M., and Boston at 3:30 P.M.

4:30 P.M.—For New York, connecting with train leaving Providence at 4:30 A.M., and New London at 12:30 A.M., due in Newport at 2:30 A.M.

5:30 P.M.—Connecting with Express Train leaving New York at 5:00 P.M., with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction, also with train leaving Providence at 12:30 P.M., and Boston at 2:30 P.M.

7:30 P.M.—Connecting with train leaving Providence at 5:00 P.M., and Boston at 3:30 P.M., due in New York at 6:30 P.M.

8:30 P.M.—Connecting with Express Train leaving New York at 6:00 P.M., with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction, also with train leaving Providence at 12:30 P.M., and Boston at 2:30 P.M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points South and West.

J. H. GARDNER, Sept., Providence.

G. C. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

## WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17th, 1887, trains will leave Newport, weekly, for Boston at 10.30 A.M., 12.30 P.M., 1.15 P.M., 3.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 6.30 P.M., 7.30 P.M., 8.30 P.M., 9.30 P.M., 10.30 P.M., 11.30 P.M., 12.30 A.M., 1.30 A.M., 2.30 A.M., 3.30 A.M., 4.30 A.M., 5.30 A.M., 6.30 A.M., 7.30 A.M., 8.30 A.M., 9.30 A.M., 10.30 A.M., 11.30 A.M., 12.30 P.M., 1.30 P.M., 2.30 P.M., 3.30 P.M., 4.30 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 6.30 P.M., 7.30 P.M., 8.30 P.M., 9.30 P.M., 10.30 P.M., 11.30 P.M., 12.30 A.M., 1.30 A.M., 2.30 A.M., 3.30 A.M., 4.30 A.M., 5.30 A.M., 6.30 A.M., 7.30 A.M., 8.30 A.M., 9.30 A.M., 10.30 A.M., 11.30 A.M., 12.30 P.M., 1.30 P.M., 2.30 P.M., 3.30 P.M., 4.30 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 6.30 P.M., 7.30 P.M., 8.30 P.M., 9.30 P.M., 10.30 P.M., 11.30 P.M., 12.30 A.M., 1.30 A.M., 2.30 A.M., 3.30 A.M., 4.30 A.M., 5.30 A.M., 6.30 A.M., 7.30 A.M., 8.30 A.M., 9.30 A.M., 10.30 A.M., 11.30 A.M., 12.30 P.M., 1.30 P.M., 2.30 P.M., 3.30 P.M., 4.30 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 6.30 P.M., 7.30 P.M., 8.30 P.M., 9.30 P.M., 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**The Mercury.**

JOHN P. RANKIN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

The Democratic national convention will meet in St. Louis on the fifth of June. Counting back from the present campaign as far as 1856, the places which the Democrats have held their national conventions have been Chicago, 1844; Cincinnati, 1860; St. Louis, 1870; Cincinnati, 1872; New York, 1880; Chicago, 1884; Cleveland, 1888; Cincinnati, 1890. The Republicans seem most to favor Chicago, as the Republican national convention to meet there on the nineteenth of June will be the fifth that has been held in that city since 1856.

Randall has a tariff bill which he hopes to be able to pass, by which the surplus will be reduced about \$80,000,000. This bill takes off twenty millions on customs and sixty millions in internal revenue taxes. It proposes to take the tax off of tobacco, reduce the tax on whisky from ninety to fifty cents a gallon and remove it entirely from spirits used in the arts. His bill is said to contain no free wool, coal or ores, but does put lumber and salt on the free list. It adopts a metal schedule that is satisfactory to the iron and steel associations of Pittsburg, making small reductions in the duties on pig iron and steel rails, and places a large number of articles on the free list. If the committee does not accept the bill, or one substantially like it, Mr. Randall, it is said, will move to substitute it for the committee's bill in the House and he thinks that he can get voters enough to pass it.

In the State Senate on Thursday the Committee on Education reported in favor of allowing the City Council of Newport to give Miss Wormeley two thousand dollars a year for two years. This report was opposed by Lt. Governor Honey, who characterized the measure as an attack upon the public school system. The bill went over to Wednesday next. We think the Lieut. Governor is entirely right in opposing this measure. For the moment the commencement is made of appropriating public funds to support private schools, from that moment may, in our opinion, be reckoned the downfall of our public schools. We do not believe that the city or State has the right to support private institutions of any kind, however good they may be, from the public moneys in their keeping. Neither do we think that there is any need of Miss Wormeley appealing to the city for aid. If she is doing such good work as she and her friends claim for her, then there ought to be public-spirited people enough in the city to contribute liberally to her support. If public spirit will not come to her aid, certainly out of the four hundred pupils she claims to have the school ought to be well supported by simply charging each pupil a small tuition.

If, however, it is deemed important to continue the Industrial School and the success and popularity of the institution justify its assistance from the public funds, there is but one safe, proper and justifiable method to pursue, and that is to incorporate it as a component part of our public system of education, place it under the supervision of the School Committee and allow them two thousand per annum to defray its expenses. The Industrial School could then be continued under the same efficient managers, whose subordination to the public school authorities would in no way interfere with the exercise of that good judgment and philanthropic effort which have so fully commended the enterprise to all of our citizens. Our maxim is "No public money for any private school."

The third party prohibitionists have put their State ticket in the field and they claim that they shall run a General Assembly ticket in every town and city in the State. What will be the result? They will aid as far as in them lies to bring into full power in this State the party which is now doing all it can to give the State free rum. That the third party prohibitionists are the direct allies of the free rum party in this State is susceptible of mathematical proof. There is not a temperance man in this State but that knows that the Republican party was instrumental in the passage of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. There is not a temperance man in the State but that knows that a Republican General Assembly passed the law now on our statute books for the rigid enforcement of that law. Every temperance man knows or ought to know that the third party movement gave the General Assembly to the Democracy last spring, by defeating Republican members in Newport, Woonsocket and several other towns. Every temperance man likewise knows that it has been only by the Republican senate, elected in spite of the third party opposition, that the present law has been allowed to remain on the statute books. Every temperance man knows that it is only by that same Republican senate that the repeal of the prohibition amendment can be prevented. No one has any doubt but that the Democratic house will pass the measure for the repeal. Now in the face of all these facts the third party men are getting ready to once more unite their forces with the free rum party in their efforts to down the Republican party of the State, and should they be successful this time in the senate as well as in the house, they will find all prohibition legislation will be wiped from the statute books without any unnecessary delay. With the experience of the past year as a guide, every temperance man should think twice before making himself an ally to the party which professes to believe precisely opposite to his professed belief.

The extravagant outlay and the excessive demand for national public buildings are beginning to attract attention. It has been a matter of course that the outlay upon these structures has largely exceeded the estimates and the appropriations; and it is getting to be a matter of course for any little place in the country, without any regard to its commercial or business importance to demand a public building. Some insignificant places of less than 10,000 inhabitants have demanded to be gratified in this way at a cost of \$100,000. The buildings called for this winter would use up half the surplus now in the treasury. It is beginning to be felt that there must be a stop to this, and the log-rolling system by which such measures are carried must be checked. In our public buildings some respect must be paid to the importance of the locality; and the public can very well get along without the architectural extravagance that the architects have been allowed to indulge in.

The Republicans have long claimed to be the friends of temperance, and many of them are so in good faith. The senate, which they control, is likely to afford an opportunity to show their faith by their works in a few days. Assemble still start the ball for the repeal of the prohibitory amendment. If the Republican party allows this to pass, when it clearly has the power to prevent it, there will be a marked going back upon its record, and an open confession that the promises of the past were mere pretenses. We have too much faith in the men at the helm to believe that they will shipwreck this in this easy way.—[Daily News.]

That is right, Neighbor. It is always safe to put your faith in the Republican party. But how about your own party in the house? You seem to take it for granted that they are for free rum anyhow. It is very evident that your party will be "shipwrecked" if they don't do all they can to repeal the liquor amendment.

The Democratic majority in the State House of Representatives was defeated twice on Thursday. The committee reported the bill for the repeal of the fifth article of amendment to the Constitution, the prohibitory article, and demanded that it be put immediately upon its passage. The opposition moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday next and carried it by a vote of 32 to 29. The boss, Hugh Cullen, then called up and urged the passage of the weekly payment bill. This was defeated by a vote of 30 to 28. The boss should have his men in better training.

The President is reported to have said to a Protectionist Democrat that he would not let "revenue reform" stand in the way of the unity of the party. To insure that he would even abandon Tariff reduction and cut down Internal Revenue taxation instead. Trust the Democracy to never let principle stand in the way of interest? Its only policy is to win and hold office. But how will the Free Traders and the Mugwumps receive this deliverance?—[Boston Journal.]

The same as they have all the other someraults His Excellency has turned during the last three years. They will smile faintly and look unhappy for a few days. Then they will shout aloud for Cleveland and "reform" as ever.

Even the Providence Journal, to whom the name of Blaine is like a red rag to a bull, has at last come to the conclusion that the Republican leader meant what he said when he declared that his name would not be presented to the National Republican Convention. The Journal has come to the conclusion, evidently reluctantly, that Mr. Blaine is now entirely out of the field.

The time was, a few years ago, when very nearly all our dry goods stores sold whiskey; now they nearly all sell guano, a happy change.—[Washington, Ga., Gazette.]

The time was, and is not far distant either, when whiskey was the staple ingredient of the South, and the shops, whether dry goods or hardware, that did not keep it, could not look for much trade.

The Democratic tariff bill, which Mills & Co. have been working upon for months, has at length come to light. It puts a large number of articles on the free list, including lumber, wool, etc., and nearly every raw material that is used in manufacturing goods. This bill, it is claimed, will reduce the revenue some fifty millions. The internal revenue taxes are allowed to remain substantially as they have been for years.

It is a curious study to read the Democratic papers just now. While there was a possibility that Mr. Blaine would again be a candidate for the Presidency, they could not find bad words enough in the dictionary to apply to him. Now that he is out of the race they have suddenly learned that he is the strongest man in the Republican party. Truly the ways of a partisan politician are mysterious.

If a mercantile house should conduct its business upon the same basis that the United States Government is run it would fail every year.—[Boston Journal.]

Right you are. Uncle Sam seems to be lacking in the first elements of business principles.

## Where the Money Goes.

While it has been a well-known fact that Western farmers are loaded down with mortgages, the extent of their obligations was not understood until an investigation was initiated by the department of agriculture. The mortgages resting on the farmers of ten Western states aggregate, it appears, \$3,422,000,000. Ohio leading the list with an aggregate of \$701,000,000. Michigan one-half of the farms are mortgaged, the aggregate debt secured by mortgage being \$350,000,000. A striking fact of the situation is that the annual net earnings on the capital invested in farms in the United States is but 4 or 5 per cent., while the mortgages in question command from 7 to 9 per cent. The insurance companies of Hartford, Conn., own \$70,000,000 of Western farm mortgaged, and the loan companies of Boston hold them to the amount of \$70,000,000. Suggestive facts these.

A Company of Boston capitalists have undertaken to build a town or new port Malgrave, on the straits of Canada, where they have purchased five miles of land for \$30,000 each. They have also purchased a coal mine. As this part is the only certain winter port of Cape Breton, they hope to build up a large city. The Company are trying, it is said, to have the Atlantic terminus of the railroad system of Canada located there, and also have all Atlantic steamers call there. The Company will apply to the present Legislature of Massachusetts for incorporation.

The female Mayor of Argonish, Kansas, was elected as a joke, but a good many of the citizens think they have caught a Tartar. She has put a stop to their poker games, billiard playing and similar amusements after 6 p.m., and sprees and jamborees are things of the past. Everybody is in bed by 9:30, and sporting men are seeking fields and pastures new.

It is sometimes the expected that happens. The report comes from Chicago that Nina Van Zandt, the brood widow of the late Augustus Spies, is going on the stage. An Anarchist of literary proclivities is said to be writing a play for her which will reveal to a sceptical world the innate loveliness of Anarchy. It was hardly to be hoped that Nina would keep quiet very long.

It is whispered that the New York police have complaints against two of the largest gambling houses, made by one of the heaviest merchants in the city, who dropped \$50,000 in three nights' play.

## News in Brief.

Buffalo had a \$370,000 fire Sunday. The German physicians think the crown prince is in a critical condition. G. H. Clark & Co., New York hat jobbers, failed Monday.

The grand jury did not indict Gould and Sage.

The trial of Squire and Flynn was begun Wednesday in New York.

The National Opera Company has disbanded and Manager Locke is under arrest at Washington.

A number of the steamer Umbrin's passengers were knocked down and severely injured by a heavy sea.

By the explosion of a ferryboat at South Vallejo, Cal., 30 or 40 persons lost their lives.

L. B. Nash of Arkansas has been appointed a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Italy, Austria and Great Britain refuse to assist Russia in dethroning Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

The Union Square Theatre in New York and the Morton House were burned Tuesday.

Warren Miller's friends are pitting Dewey against Hiscox in New York state primaries.

The roof of the Midland Hotel, building in Kansas City, fell Wednesday, causing a loss of \$50,000.

The Standard Oil president, J. D. Rockefeller, was before the committee investigating trust in New York Monday.

On Saturday night the schooner Nelson Bowers was wrecked near Richmond Island, Me., and four of the crew were drowned.

The Senate Wednesday passed the bill for compulsory Indian education, and resumed debate on the dependent pension bill. The House, in committee of the whole, debated the surplus and the tariff.

The envelope trust and the glass trust were the subject of the special investigation in New York Tuesday, and the interstate commerce commission began inquiring into alleged violations of law at Castle Garden.

In the House on Saturday a bill was passed granting the widow of Maj. R. Kirby a pension of \$50 per month dating from 1842. The most of the day was consumed in debate upon several bills for public buildings.

In the Senate Tuesday an important financial measure was introduced by Mr. Sherman, and another was reported and placed on the calendar. The Grand Army pension bill was debated. In the House the Oklahoma bill was discussed. A \$25,000 building was ordered for Bear Harbor, Me.

In the Senate Monday the Nicaragua Canal bill was passed, and an important discussion took place over the G. A. R. pension bill. In the House, the resolution for investigating the sugar trust was laid upon the table, as was a resolution condemning the usurpation of the commissioner of pensions. A minute to the memory of the late W. H. Corcoran was adopted.

Kate Chase's Daughter.

One of the most sensible and interesting young ladies in a quiet way in the fashionable whirl is Miss Ethel Sprague. It was the intention of Mrs. Kate Chase to remain in Washington for the season, at the same time looking after the fine block of real estate adjoining the Capitol left by her father, the Chief Justice. The illness of her children at Fontainebleau, near Paris, where they are at school, abridged her visit, but her beautiful daughter, whose attachment to her native land was stronger than the allurements of the season at the gay Capitol of France, preferred to remain here under the kind care of a woman prominent in social life. The young lady has many of the points of beauty of her mother and many of her social attractions. She passes most of her time in study. Her inclinations are said to lean to the histrionic art.—[Washington Letter.]

Col. Colt, the assignee, proposes to sell at public auction on Wednesday, all the property of the National Rubber Co. in Bristol, including seventeen acres of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Providence has arrested three firebugs and she thinks that she has got them all now. One was a fireman young rascals who were drunk.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Democratic Getting Ready for Their Free Trade Discussion—Longer Sessions of Congress—Broken Promises—Grievances at the Legislative Business—Washingtonians Want a Change of inauguration Day—Vines in the Interior Department—Death of W. W. Curran—Various Deaths.

[From our Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1868.

It takes Congress a long time to pull itself together for the tariff fight. It is hinted however, that when it does get good and ready it will make the wool fly, to say nothing of the coal, lumber, sugar, with other raw and bloody material. Well, we shall see, but judging the future by the past, Congress will talk and talk and do nothing, or, at best little. Too many conflicting selfishnesses for the general good. Too long since Congress was elected for the remembrance of platforms and pledges.

Proposed of this was Mr. Craven of Texas, who presented the bill to have

Congress get together and to work in

three months after the election instead

of thirteen as it now is. Anything to

curse the evil of the "short session" of

Congress. It is argued with reason

that under the proposed plan Congress

would be fresher from the people and less

likely to forget the promises made in

the platform and on the stump.

Oh, those stumps! those stumps!

what frustums of broken pledges of

iron-jawed demagogues! It's nothing to laugh about, but a deadly serious thing. This country has grown big and unwieldy it is true. Quite too large for the small clothes of 1788, and the unwieldiness of the legislature has far outgrown that of the country. Congress positively will not work. It devotes itself to society, poker, intrigue, flattery, verbal flatulence and adjournment.

Every two years the districts send

here a lot of fresh statesmen, open

mouthed with wonder like a rustic at a

a circus. By the time their two years

have过去 and when they are

half prepared to do something, they are relegated to private life and a lot of other utterly unseasoned men are elected.

The dreary rate is repeated every

two years. The country is young and

vigorous and has so far survived it.

It must be reformed altogether and

decidedly republican.

Then when the Congressional sessions are reconstructed, or before, for

that matter, we want another Constitu-

tional amendment fixing Inauguration

Day upon the anniversary of the

first Inauguration, the 30th of April.

In North Kingstown, 21st ult., Patience A. widow of William H. Gardner, in her 91st year.

In Johnston, 29th ult., Mary Jr., widow of Francis Reynolds, in her 90th year.

In Quincy, Mass., 29th ult., Edward A. Tracy,

in the 86th year of his age.

At Brooks, Turkey in Asia, 4th ult., Jennie Green Greenough, wife of Rev. L. S. Crawford, formerly of Providence, and of the Rev. Dr. C. Greenough.

In New Bedford, 21st ult., Lucy K. widow of Seth Sherman, 93d ult., R. Franklin Hinckley, 77, 22d, Henry Fisher, 20, 76, 22, Isaac W. Allen, 66.

It is whispered that he will be interested in the matter.

Since Mr. Vilas has taken charge of the Interior Department it feels the impulse of an energetic and strong hand. A shakin' up was badly needed.

The Patent Office and the Public Land Office are deplorably behind with their work, and the former is in a state bordering on demoralization.

The present Commissioner of Patents, an exemplary man, and a good real estate lawyer, came to the office with little or no knowledge of the intricacies and responsible work before him. But few people are aware of the immensity and importance of the National Patent Office.

The Commissioner of Patents found himself at the head of a corps of principal examiners, a board of appeals, a court of interferences, a draftsman's division, the Patent Office Gazette, and a large corps of clerks. It is no exaggeration to say that there was not an examiner in the corps but knew more about the intricate and perplexing routine of the office than his chief.

Had Mr. Hall addressed himself to the actual work of the office, which, on account of the idleness and shirkiness of employees, was far in arrears, he might have done well.

## New Magazines

St. Nicholas has an exceptionally amount of reading matter this month. A very interesting little history is graphically told by Julian Ralph, entitled "A Picnic that nearly cost us our life at a time when we were on the eve of civil war." This incident occasioned but little notice among our people, and few there are now living who know anything about that humble little domestic annual who "lost his life for his country."

The entertaining serials are continued by John Preston True, and Frank G. Jackson. Child sketches from George Eliot, by Julia Magdalen, is selected this month from Daniel Deronda. Roy McAvish gives the first instalment of what promises to be a delightful story of a boy's life in a mining town, and work in a colliery. Onato's Sacrifice, a legend, thrillingly told by John Stanley; Eugen V. Smalley discourses delightfully on an Ancient Raft of Pirates; Helen Campbell in The Hobart Treasure, demonstrates the good we may do by the exercise of our best efforts, however homely they may be.

Scrubbers for the current month, open with the first of two papers on the Campaign of Waterloo, by John C. Rogers. It is ably illustrated, one of these—Blücher Unhorsed at Ligny—forming the frontispiece. The Electric Motor and Its Applications, by Franklin Leonard Pope is a most instructive article profusely illustrated giving the origin, development, and the present practical application of electric motors for the propelling of street cars, sewing machines, &c. Mrs. T. Fields talks delightfully of A Shelf of Old Books, which we have before heard briefly described by the collector, James T. Fields; these books are closely associated with eminent literary people.

Robert Louis Stevenson continues his rambling dissertation, the subject this month being Beggar; the general reflections upon giving and receiving, are worthy attention. The Day of the Cyclone, by Octave Thanet, is a story woven into a graphic description of the terrible storm in Grinnell, II. C. Bunner concludes the charming little romance Natural Selection, in rather of a surprising, if satisfactory way. William F. Apthorpe also brings to an end the apologetic correspondence, entitled Mendelssohn Letters to Mendelssohn, which has been so tantalizing by giving us a more intimate acquaintance with the great composer. F. I. Stimson, in First Harvests, gives an amusing picture of the Stock Exchange in New York, as well as glimpses of other busy scenes in life in the metropolis. A pathetic story, The Dixie, is prettily told by Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, in which may be traced an allegory. C. P. Cranch, Thomas N. Page, Bessie Chandler and Charles Edwin Markham contribute poems.

The March Tide wide awake opens with a thrilling little incident of the late war told, under the title of A Shy Shot, most graphically by Hartwell Moore. Bob's Breakfast is an amusing story illustrating the ability of the average boy to take care of the eatables. An experiment made by the Boston Horticultural Society, for the introduction of growing plants in the temporary houses of the city, is interestingly described as A Boston Experiment, by Helen M. Wilson. Sidney Lanier continues the very entertaining story My Florida. Oliver Riley Seward, who has so delightfully described her traveling experience in China, this month writes of A Coaching Party in Java, giving bright little glimpses of a country of which we have known very little. The Family of Thomas Jefferson is the subject of a most interesting paper in Children of the White House, by Harriet Taylor Upton. Those Cousins of Mable's M. E. W. Sherwood, reaches its fourth chapter, with interest unabated. Harriet Stone Fleming contributes a little story, Pin-cushion Astronomy. Harriet Prescott Spofford writes a Ballad of Kilcolman Castle, and Prudieck W. Patton gives a Southern boy's experience of My First Snow-Storm. The Contributors and the Children affords some very interesting reading, while displaying commendable ability among the young writers. Oscar Fay Adams gives the history of Mother Goose in Dear Old Story-Tellers, and as Search-Questions in Roman History, offers the period for the Fall of Gracchii to Pompey's Death. Mrs. Leonowens treats of The Egyptians in Our Asiatic Cousins. In Ways To Do Things, Jean S. Emmons tells how to make Literary Albums.

Oscar Wilde's Magazine, The Woman's World, although appealing by its aesthetic appearance to the love of the beautiful in the feminine heart, has in its columns much worthily thought and comment. Among the contributors for the present month, is Miss Olive Shreiter (Ralph Iron), whose lovely allegory, The Lost, opens the number; Mrs. Fredericks Macdonald, describing in a most readable manner, under the title of The Hermitage, An Episode in the Life of Jean Jacques Rousseau, with accompanying illustrations. The Countess of Shrewsbury, discussing intelligently the much vexed question of employment for women—Our Girl Workers—taking the ground that a step in the wrong direction is the result of urging women into positions that should be occupied by men; Lady Maguire, giving an interesting description of Scottish scenery, entitled A Callander Month in Scotland, a finely illustrated paper; Miss Lucy Gurnell, contributing The Christian Women of Turkey, also illustrated; The Hon. Mrs. Joyce, writing upon Emigration, considering its benefit, or the reverse, to women; Miss Beatrice Cunno, Legend of the Blush Roses; Miss Anne Levy, The Poetry of Christina Rossetti; Mrs. Johnstone, Latest Fashions. The Serial by George Fleming, has reached its sixth chapter, with interest in The Truth about Clement Kerr, still unabated. The editor contributes literary and other notes.

The Century, as its March frontispiece, offers a fine picture of Bismarck in his Garden, a portrait of the great statesman also adorns an article on his life. George Kennan continues his Russian papers, the present instalment considering Russian State Prisoners. The Home Ranch, by Theodore Roosevelt, is finely illustrated and is a stirring description of frontier life. Shrewsbury Cathedral is the subject of Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's paper, which is most instructive and entertaining. The Call to Arms is the stirring subject of the Lincoln History. An Largo is brought to a happy termination by George W. Cable; and The Graysons, by Edward Eggleston, is brought to its fifth part. Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison, by Capt. Frank E. Moran, is a graphic account of the thrilling incidents connected with the escape of 109 Union officers from the prison, the writer being one of the ill-fated 48 that were recaptured; pictures of the prison in '64 and again as it is at present, with sectional representations of the same and the tunnel, accompany the article. Among other interesting papers is Franklin's Home and Host in France, John Bigelow; Some Poems of Liszt, Albert Morris Bagley; Immigration by Passport, T. T. Munger; and a complete story—Hercules—by Helen Gray Cone. Poems are contributed by C. P. Cranch, Richard Watson Gilder, A. S.

New Milch Cows—A quiet tone to the market, and the supply not heavy. Sales largely from \$25-\$40 per head. We noticed a quicker tone and firmness on the various grades offered. The hocks changed hands with fair promptness, but it would not be prudent to run a large number with the expectation of realizing advance prices at present. Gates of 30 lbs. average \$2.00, up to \$3.00. Calf Calves—In demand at 25¢-\$3.00, as sold at market, an inch dressed weight, have sold 1/2c. with sales of 10¢-\$1.00. Western Eggs—In demand at 25¢-\$3.00, as sold at market, an inch dressed weight, have sold 1/2c. with sales of 10¢-\$1.00. Live Poultry—400 lbs at 10¢-12c.

## A. C. Landers' Column

Superior Quality  
—OF—  
XXX  
White Envelopes  
—IN—

## FIVES AND SIXES.

—FOR—

5c. A PACKAGE OF  
25.

## 45c. A BOX OF 250.

GOOD QUALITY OF

## RULED NOTE PAPER.

## 5c. A QUIRE.

## Pure Irish Linen Note,

## 10c. A QUIRE.

—AND—

## ENVELOPES,

## 10c. a package.

## BOXES of Paper and

## Envelopes,

## FOR 10c. A BOX.

BETTER QUALITY FOR

## 15c, 19c, and 23c.

## 3 Rubber Top Lead Pencils

## FOR 5c.

## MUCILAGE,

## 5c.

## PASS-BOOKS,

## 2 FOR 5c.

## Alligator Covered Pass Books,

## 5c. each.

## SLATES,

## 5c, 10c, and 13c.

## Those Brass Cabinet Frames

## for 10, 15, 23, 34c.,

are the best value in the city, at

## A. C. LANDERS',

## 167

## Thames Street.

## Miscellaneous.

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance for the Assessment  
and Collection of a Tax.It is ordained by the City Council of the City  
of Newport, as follows:

SECTION 1. A tax is hereby imposed and  
levied, and shall be assessed and apportioned  
by the Assessors of Taxes of this city  
before the first day of next June, on the inhabitants  
of this city, for the current municipal ex-  
penses, in a rate of millage of one mill  
on the dollar, to be paid by the owner of all the  
real property of this city, to wit: a tax of  
one dollar and four cents on every one hundred  
dollars of the said value of said property.  
Such tax shall be collected and paid into the  
City Treasury on or before the first day of  
July, and will be due at day of payment next.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect  
immediately; and from and out of said tax  
sixty cents on every one hundred dollars of  
the said valuation shall be applied to the pur-  
pose of paying the debts of the city, to wit:  
Interest thereon, and for appropriation to the  
Sinking Funds of this city; and the residue  
of said tax with the money now in the city  
treasury shall be and hereby is appropriated  
as follows:

For State Tax (whereof this City's  
portion is to be paid into the State  
Treasury) \$41,922.97

For Streets and Highways, \$6,000

of the same being set apart for  
building sewers and providing  
for sewerage.

For Fire Department, 1,000

For Police Department, 1,000

For Watch and Police, 27,000

For Salaries, 20,000

For Lighting Streets, 26,000

For City Academy, 5,000

For Public and Vagrants, 4,000

For Parks and public Buildings, 11,000

For Water Supply, 2,000

For Books, Stationery and Printing, 2,000

For Board of Health, 1,000

For Remodeling of City Hall, 1,000

For Building Streets, 1,000

For Ward Meetings, 1,000

For Burial Grounds, 1,000

For Sinking Funds, 7,000

For Coupons and Interest, 10,000

For General Expenses, 11,161.54

For Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial, 100,338.01

For Incidents, 700.00

Deduct Cash in City Treasury \$404,535.52

February 1, 1888, 103,398.49

\$301,136.03

(Passed February 21, 1888.)

A true copy, WILLIAM G. STEVENS,  
February 23, 1888.

CITY CLERK.

REMOVED to 327 Thames Street,  
opposite Western Union Telegraph Office.

BUTTERICK'S SPRING FASHIONS.

MARCH PATTERNS RECEIVED.

AGENCY

LEWANDO'S FRENCH DYE HOUSE.

THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC SEWING  
MACHINE.

DOMESTIC DRESS AND SKIRT FORMS.

THE BEST THING FOR DRESSMAKING MADE.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

F. S. WAITE.

## Special Notice.

The undersigned still continues the

## HOUSE

## PAINTING

## BUSINESS,

and will be glad to have his friends' and  
the public patronage. Especially  
will he appreciate

BENNETT'S CASH-PAYING CUSTOMERS.

are the best value in the city, at

A. L. BURDICK.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1888.

## Miscellaneous.

## RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Travelling Expenses Included.

A party will leave BOSTON, THURSDAY,

MAY 3, in a

New and Magnificent Train of Vestibuled

Pullman Palace Cars, with Pullman

Palace Dining-Car Attached;

For a TOUR OF 60 DAYS through

COLORADO

—AND—

CALIFORNIA,

With visits to Chicago, the Veta Pass, the

Toltec Gorge, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Santa Fe,

Albuquerque, Raton, Santa Barbara, Santa

Monica, Taos, Durango, Telluride, San Fran-

cisco, Salt Lake City, Manitou Springs, Denver, etc.

and daylight trips over the Sierra Nevada and

through the most picturesque regions of the

Wasatch and Rocky Mountains.

A party will leave BOSTON, THURSDAY,

MAY 3, in an

Elegant Train of Vestibuled Pullman Pal-

ace Cars, with Pullman Palace Dining-

Car,

For a TOUR of 10 DAYS over the same

route through

COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA.

These through the picturesque regions of the

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

And homeward over the entire length of the

Northern Pacific Railroad, this part of the

Journey in including a ride over the famous

Swallowback, with a side trip to all parts of

Interest in the Yellowstone National Park.

This will be made to Portland, Dallas City,

Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria (Capital of British Columbia), St. Paul, Minneapolis, Lake Minne-

sota, Duluth, Indianola, Sioux City, up the Co-

**Farm and Family****Suggestions About Feeding.**

A good deal of waste occurs in feeding farm stock by those unacquainted with the work and ignorant of the amounts required. A careful man who aims to give just what the animals will eat and no more is most apt to err in this. Careless, unless ravenously hungry, will miss around among their feed, selecting the choicest portions and rejecting the bulk of it as unworthy to their delicate taste.

Yet this may be good wholesome food, and such as cannot go to the manure heap except through the animal without waste. A good deal depends upon the time that animals have had in being obliged to eat what is set before them or else to go hungry. An animal soon learns this lesson, and then it requires only moderately accurate knowledge of the quantity to enable the owner to feed as economically as he can.

In most cases where different qualities of food are given, the conser and poorer should be the ration at night. Then the feeder will not be around till morning; and stock, knowing this, will eat heartily instead of looking around for something better. As a rule, beginners in feeding are apt, in their enthusiasm, to "put" favorite stock too much. Constant feeding with dainties through the day soon destroys digestion and spoils the appetite. It is better to have regular time of feeding, with long enough spaces between to allow of perfect digestion. If different kinds of food are to be given in the day time, feed that least palatable first, and allow the animal to eat it undisturbed. Then remove this and give the choice portion. After sufficient time has elapsed for eating these, remove what remains uneaten, and leave the feed box empty until the time for next feeding.

It is no bad sign even for fattening stock to be occasionally hungry. It ought to have a good appetite for every meal when it is feeding, and will fatten faster if this is the fact than it will if the conditions are otherwise.

If never at any time overtaxed the digestive organs become stronger by exercise, just the same as any other parts of the body. But nearly all feeders at some time give too much. The fattening animal becomes technically "cloven," and it may be said to have a good appetite for every meal when it is feeding, and will fatten faster if this is the fact than it will if the conditions are otherwise.

Harness hung in the stable is damaged as much by the gases and dampness there as it is worn by use.

When green wood is used for fuel part of the heat is absorbed to convert the water in the fuel into vapor.

If you do not wish cloudy and lifeless ground in the spring keep the cattle off the fields when the soil is soft.

A fire burns better in a hot than in a cold furnace; it is equally true that an animal well-wintered is half-summersed.

If you place the axe near the stove for fifteen minutes it will cut better and not be so apt to break along the edge.

The flavor of the fuel used for smoking meat is somewhat imparted to the meat; hence the fuel should be selected carefully.

You have no right to feed a dog so long as you have not the money to provide your family with good papers and books.—American Agriculturist.

and many trees will grow with the south side turned to the north; but with the trees difficult to transplant at best, it is a mistake very apt to be fatal to turn the south side to the north, and the older the tree, the greater the damage from changing sides in transplanting.—Scientific American.

**Baits for the Farmer.**

Never attempt to feed frozen swill to swine.

If the iron wedge will not draw build a fire of chips and beat it.

Water, green food and meat fowls must have to prosper during the winter.

Watch the outlets of the tile-drains, that they do not become closed with ice.

There is one part of the farm that is not benefited by drainage; the manure heap.

Politeness pays in the cow stable. A gentle man gets more milk than a harsh man.

Straw and corn-fodder are best worked into manure by putting them through good animals.

The best preventive of trouble at lambing time is daily exercise for the ewes during winter.

Take the babies with you when you go to breakfast, and put them near the stove while you eat.

Separate the weaker animals; they need extra feed, whereas with the stronger they get scant feed.

Profit in farming comes from the maximum crops, the products of winter thought and summer work.

If the chain pump is clogged up with ice do not give the crank a jerk. Both wheel and chain break more easily when very cold.

Every farmer may be the architect of his own fortunes, and it is poor policy to let the job out to luck.

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**Recipes for the Table.**

**LEMON BISCUIT.**—One and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of flour, four eggs, one and one-half pints of flour, one teaspoonful of extract of lemon. Mix the butter, sugar and beaten eggs together, add the flour sifted with two teaspoons of baking powder; flour the board and roll out the dough one-fourth of an inch thick; cut out and lay on a greased tin; wash over with milk, and lay a thin slice of lemon on each. Bake in a hot oven ten minutes.

**TAPIOCA PUDDING.**—Take six table-spoonfuls of tapioca and soak it in milk for some hours before you intend to use it; when you are going to make your pudding put the tapioca into a quart of milk, place it on the fire, and, as soon as it boils, sweeten it to your taste and let it simmer for a quarter of an hour. Pour it into a basin and stir in a little fresh butter and three eggs well beaten. Bake one-half hour.

**VANILLA CAKE.**—Rub one cup of sugar with one-half cup of butter to a cream; add the whites of three eggs, one-half cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, beat together fifteen minutes. When cold pour it over four or five oranges that have been sliced into a glass dish, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

**BLACK PUDDING.**—One-half cup each of sugar, butter and milk, one cup of stoned raisins, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, 24 cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder; steam one hour. Sausage: Mix a little flour, corn starch and water together; let it boil two minutes; add a small piece of butter, sugar and nutmeg.

**Graham Biscuit.**—Three cups of graham flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons milled butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoons brown sugar, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one-half saltspoon of salt, milk enough to mix, and make into biscuit; bake in a moderate oven.

**MOLASSES CAKE.**—One cup of molasses, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of cold water. Boil together, then add a cup of butter and set aside to cool; flour as thick as a pound cake; add four well-beaten eggs, one pound each of raisins and currants, one-half pound of citron, bake two hours.

**OMELET OF CHEESE.**—Grate some cheese and beat it up in a dish with some eggs and a cup of thick cream or sweet milk; season it with pepper and salt, according to the saltiness of the cheese; have ready a frying pan of hot butter into which pour the above mixture and fry an omelet.

**To Serve Cold Meat.**—Cut or chop any kind of meat, season with salt and pepper and place in a mould. Beat the bones and bits of meat with an onion or two cut fine. When boiled enough, strain, dissolve one spoonful of gelatin, and add to it. Pour over the meat, and set away until the next day.

**SQUASH CAKES.**—Sieve two and one-half cups of cooked squash; add a pint of milk, two eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt. Beat together until smooth and fry brown in a moderate oven.

**DOUGHNUTS.**—One cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, two table-spoonfuls each of butter and lard, three eggs, three teaspoonsful of baking powder, flour enough to roll wet. Cut into shape, and fry in boiling oil.

**APPLE DUMPLINS.**—One quart of flour, one tablespoonful of lard, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one cup of milk; roll out an inch thick, place over it eight apples sliced thin; put in pudding bag and boil one hour.

**STEWED VEAL.**—Lay a knuckle of veal in a sauceron with two blades of mace, an onion, a small whole pepper and some salt, with two quarts of water; cover it close, and let it simmer for two hours.

**BAKED LOAF.**—Two pounds of lean beef, one cup of rolled crackers, half teaspoon of salt, two eggs; chop all together, form into a long loaf, cover the top with small pieces of butter and bake one hour.

**CREAM PANCAKES.**—Take the yolks of two eggs mix them with half a pint of good cream and two ounces of sugar; mix as thin as possible in lard, grate sugar over them, and serve hot.

**CINNAMON ROLLS.**—Take a piece of piecrust, roll it out, cut it in narrow strips, sprinkle with cinnamon, roll it up tight, put it in a buttered pan and bake until brown.

**CHICKEN SALAD.**—Cook one chicken until tender, then chop fine one head of cabbage and five cold, hard-boiled eggs; season with salt, pepper and mustard; warm one pint of vinegar, add half a teacup of butter, stirring until melted; pour hot over the mixture, stir all thoroughly and set away to cool.

**CHEAP SPONGE CAKE.**—One egg beaten lightly, two-thirds cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and one and one-half cups of flour, nutmeg and a little salt. This is a very nice recipe for tea cake, or will make three layers of Washington pie.

**CINNAMON CAKE.**—White of two eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one-half cup of butter, 14 cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder. When baked, spread the top and sides with icing made of the yolks of two eggs, three-fourths of a cup of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon.

**LEMON PUDDING.**—Take the yolks of six eggs well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of sugar; take a quarter of a pound of butter melted in a little water as possible; keep stirring it till cold, then mix all together with the juice of two lemons and the grated peel. Cover the dish with the thin puff paste, pour in the mixture and bake it for half an hour.

**SQUASH BISCUIT.**—One pint of strained cream, one-half cup of yeast, one small cup of sugar and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Beat the squash, butter and sugar thoroughly, add flour till quite stiff to stir with a spoon, let it stand over night; in the morning pour it in gem pans, or make into biscuits, let rise and bake. These should be eaten while hot.

**MINCE MEAT.**—Use two bowls of chopped apples, one of chopped meat, one-fourth pound chopped suet, one and a half cup of flour and juice of one lemon, two cups molasses, one large teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves, one nutmeg grated fine, one pound stoned or seedless raisins, half a pound of currants, one-fourth pound of citron cut fine, one quart of cider, and sugar and salt to taste.

**OSTRICH CROQUETTES.**—Scald and chop fine the hard part of the oysters, leaving the other part and liquor for soup; add an equal weight of mashed potatoes; to one pound of this add a lump of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and quarter of a teacup of cream. Make in small cakes, dip in egg and then in bread crumbs and fry like doughnuts.

**THE ALUM BAKING POWDERS.**—Action of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

The Names of the Alum Brands Published—The Methods by which they are Sold—Necessity for a National Pure Food Law.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health, like the State Food Commission of Ohio, publishes the names of the alum powders found on sale within its jurisdiction as the most effective way to prohibit the sale of what it classes as a detrimental article of food.

If one uses only at the simplest possible method of caring for the hills, he will find that very few infestations are required—a chain saw covered polisher, a little file for paring, and a powder for polishing, all of which can be bought of any apothecary.

Persons who possess well-filled purses can indulge in the luxury of a manicure's services and thus relieve themselves of all responsibility as to their diets, but, with the great army of the impudent, personal care and attention are necessary.

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Barbaric Jewels are very much the fashion this season, the more crude the more effective.

Still one sees the corsage ornament of ostrich tips in one or two colors as the case may be.

Corals are worn by the ladies and should only be worn by them, for the pink is a very trying color.

Gold gallstones are particularly effective on evening costumes and are now being made the most of.

The draping of the soft crepes used in evening gowns gives an opportunity for very artistic effects.

The toque composed entirely of velvet is very stylish, and for very regular faces it is most becoming.

**Care of the Nails.**

"I can always detect a lady in any disguise by a look at her finger nails," said a person of superfine graces of mind and person.

It was a sweeping statement, and, like most such generalizations should be qualified. One might say, instead, that although all persons possessed of handsome nails are not necessarily ladies, yet no lady would allow her nails to lack care. They need not receive artistic attention; but they must be clean and carefully trimmed.

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If one uses only at the simplest possible method of caring for the hills, he will find that very few infestations are required—a chain saw covered polisher, a little file for paring, and a powder for polishing, all of which can be bought of any apothecary.

An almond-shaped nail is very desirable and to secure it the skin which tends to grow over its base should be pushed down daily. This may be done with advantage every time the hands are bathed, for then the skin is soft and pliable.

One may use for the purpose a finger of the other hand covered by the towel, or the blunted ivory end of the little instrument connected with the file. A manicure is able skillfully to cut away this superfluous border of skin, but an unprofessional person is likely to do bunglingly, with the result of hangnails.

The nails should be filed away at each side to insure their oval shape. Their length must depend upon the taste of the wearer, although the manicure finds his fashion prescribed by necessity, and is obliged literally to "cut his claws."

In cleaning them, it is best to use a brush or an ivory point, as scraping with a sharp knife tends to harden them.

Polishing is done by placing a small quantity of powder on the chamois pad and rubbing the nails back and forth.

Of course, there are a hundred clever arts which may be employed in the interests of one's finger ends, but the method given above is sufficient, if carefully and regularly followed, to keep them things of beauty.

Will 1888 be a Year of War?

The present year is the fifth year of modern times in which the aggregate of the figures is 25, and there will be but five more years in such a combination possible prior to the year 2500. Probably but few have ever heard of the old prophecy which runs as follows:

In every future year of our Lord,

When the sum of the figures is twenty-five, the world's kingdom will draw the sword, but peace will return to peace.

Students of modern history will readily recall how faithfully this prophecy has been fulfilled in the four previous years to which it is applied.

In 1869 Russia, Denmark and Poland formed the coalition against Sweden, which inaugurated the great war that ended in the disastrous defeat of Charles XII. at Pultowa.

The year of 1789 will ever be memorable on account of the breaking out of French revolution.

Seventeen hundred and ninety-eight witnessed the campaign of Bonaparte in Egypt and the formation of the second European coalition against France.

In 1798 war broke out between England and Afghanistan, followed by the invasion of the latter country by British troops.

In what manner the prediction is to be verified in 1888 remains yet to be seen, but the present condition of Europe seems to promise an abundant fulfillment of the prophecy.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Many of the alum baking powders named are only known locally, others are found in almost all sections of the country. Those of largest sale are made in New York and Ohio. An avoidance of the brands named by the Ohio and Massachusetts State authorities will not insure against the use of objectionable articles altogether, for the manufacturers when the fact is published that a particular brand contains alum, will simply change the name, and the sale goes on as before. Large quantities of these goods are also sold in bulk, by weight, while there are hundreds of different brands put up by small dealers in different parts of the country whose public analyst is not yet known.

**For Toilet Use.**

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, caused it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

**AYER'S** Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was half bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair.—Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

**HAIR** that has become weak, gray and faded, may have new life, and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary H. Illumond, Stillwater, Minn.

**VIGOR**, youth and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. A difference of age of 20 years is no objection to the use of this preparation. This preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliable. My scalp is clean, and it is free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Ross, Milwaukee, Wis

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